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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Adjustment Administration

1936 Agricultural Conservation Program--East Central Region

Instructions for Determination of Performance,  
Preparation of Report of Performance,  
Application for Payment, and  
Related Forms.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM -- EAST CENTRAL REGION

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINATION OF PERFORMANCE,  
PREPARATION OF REPORT OF PERFORMANCE, APPLICATION  
FOR PAYMENT AND RELATED FORMS.

The following instructions set forth the procedure for establishing proof of performance in accordance with the provisions of, and for filing applications for payments under, the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program:

PART I. DUTIES OF SUPERVISOR IN DETERMINING  
PERFORMANCE

Section 1. Material to be supplied to Supervisor by County Office. The county office <sup>1/</sup> should assemble for each farm for use by the supervisor a copy of the work sheet, a copy of Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland", and a copy of each compliance form prepared under commodity adjustment programs which shows measurements of fields in the farm. Form ECR-8 should be available to supervisors for use when needed. Each supervisor should be supplied with a copy of ECR-B-2 (and any supplement(s) thereto).

Section 2. Supervisor's Report to County Office. The supervisor's report to the county office will be made on Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland", Form ECR-8, "Division of Crops and Practices" (if needed), and scratch paper showing measurements of fields. It will include required measurements, complete data with respect to crops and soil-building practices and producers sharing in the crops and practices, and other items required for the computation of payment.

Section 3. When to Measure and When to Estimate Acreage.

A. Soil-Depleting Crops. Measurements of each field of cotton, of tobacco, of peanuts, and of general soil-depleting crops should be made unless measurements made under commodity adjustment programs or in an accurate map are available, or unless estimates rather than measurements are to be made under the provisions below. If two or more general soil-depleting crops (corn, truck and vegetable crops, etc.) are grown in adjoining fields, or different parts of the same field, a single measurement may be made for such crops. However, lines should be drawn to indicate the area occupied by each such crop and the estimated acreage (rather than measured acreage) of each crop in each field should be entered. Wherever possible the supervisor should use measurements made under commodity adjustment programs. For example: If the supervisor and the farmer can identify a field

<sup>1/</sup> The terms "county" or "State" office, wherever used in this Bulletin, shall mean, respectively, those persons or committees in the county or State who, under authorization by the Secretary of Agriculture, are responsible for the local administration of the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program in the county or State.



for which the measured acreage as determined in 1935 was 8.7 acres, this measured acreage should be used.

Acreage of cotton, of tobacco, of peanuts, or of general soil-depleting crops, respectively, on any farm should be estimated rather than measured if after careful inspection it is evident that the acreage of cotton is less than 65% of the cotton soil-depleting base, the acreage of tobacco is less than 70% of the tobacco soil-depleting base, the acreage of peanuts is less than 80% of the peanut soil-depleting base, and the acreage of general soil-depleting crops is less than 85% of the general soil-depleting base.

For farms having a cotton soil-depleting base of five acres or less, on which cotton is produced in 1936, the acreage of cotton should be measured unless it is evident that such acreage is more than two acres below the base.

Acreage of general soil-depleting crops should be estimated rather than measured if such crops normally are not grown above home consumption needs, except in cases in which the estimates indicate that the acreage of general soil-depleting crops may exceed the base and that the excess acreage was not grown either for home consumption in combination with a soil-conserving crop or to provide normal production of food and feed crops under drouth or other unfavorable weather conditions (See Supplement (a) to ECR-B-1 Revised and Section 16 below). In such cases measurements should be made to determine the number of acres of general soil-depleting crops in excess of the base.

B. Soil-Conserving Crops. Acreage of soil-conserving crops should be estimated rather than measured unless an inspection indicates that the acreage of such crops may not be as large as the minimum requirements for soil-conserving acreage (the sum of 20 percent of the cotton, peanut, and tobacco soil-depleting bases and 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base). Also, measurements should be made in all cases where farmer and supervisor cannot agree on their estimates of the acreage.

C. Soil-Building Practices. Acreage on which soil-building practices have been carried out should be estimated rather than measured unless the farmer and the supervisor cannot agree on their estimates, in which case measurements should be made.

D. Neutral Land Uses, such as the area occupied by trees in orchards or idle or fallow land, should each be estimated rather than measured.

E. Checking Measurements. The State or County office may require measurement or remeasurement of the crop acreages in any farm for the purpose of checking the work of supervisors or in the event of any question or disagreement arising in connection with the determination of the crop acreages on the farm.

Section 4. Method of Measuring. The farmer or his representative should assist in making field measurements.

The areas of fields will be calculated from the measurements of the sides, diagonals, or other principal dimensions of the actual crop areas, excluding uncultivated areas along fences or roads or within crop bounds. In the case of cultivated crops one-half of the width of the row should be allowed around the edge of the field in arriving at the outside boundary of the field.



Distances less than a chain, or if chain is calibrated in tenths distances less than a tenth of a chain, may be measured by the use of a tape carried in the pocket for this purpose; or may be stepped off, each step to be one yard, and converted to hundredths of a chain by the following table:

Yards to Chains	Yards to Chains	Yards to Chains
1/2 - .02	8 - .36	16 - .73
1 - .05	9 - .41	17 - .77
2 - .09	10 - .45	18 - .82
3 - .14	11 - .50	19 - .86
4 - .18	12 - .55	20 - .91
5 - .23	13 - .59	21 - .95
6 - .27	14 - .64	22 - 1.00
7 - .32	15 - .68	

Determination of field areas by chaining sides, diagonals, or other dimensions, without measuring the enclosed angles, requires that the field be "sized up" very carefully before beginning measuring. First, the shape of the field must be observed and a sketch made to determine how to measure the field or if necessary how to divide the field into measurable areas. If the land in the field is irregular in elevation or the distance is so great that a point cannot be clearly seen, a line can be established by a person standing on the elevation or at half-way point in case of distance, on whom the supervisor may sight in determining lines or bases of perpendiculars.

After measuring a field, a proportionate sketch (not drawn to exact scale) should be drawn by the supervisor and measurements should be indicated. The sketch should be made on scratch paper (an ordinary tablet 8 x 10 1/2 inches is desirable for this purpose) and the measurements shown thereon. In such cases the sketch for each field should be numbered with the number assigned to the field on the map of cropland, and the name of the person operating the farm and the work sheet serial number should be written on each sheet of paper for purposes of identification. (See subsection 5B, "Numbering Fields", below.)


Section 5. Determination and Recording of Data by Supervisor. A map of cropland will be prepared for each farm on Form ECR-7 so as to show roughly the approximate location of fields, in the farm in relation to one another and to make possible their later identification. This identification is essential if duplication of measurement is to be avoided. The map will also be used for recording necessary data with respect to farming operations in 1936.


If a farmer has had a map made of the farm, this map should be used insofar as it will help in sketching field outlines and in determining areas in fields. If a farmer has an extra map which he will supply, and it is satisfactory, this map should be used instead of preparing one. Maps which are prepared by supervisors need not be drawn to scale but should show the location of fields in relation to one another. In the case of large farms it may be necessary to prepare two or more maps, each showing a part of the farm.


#### A. Field Boundaries, Roads, Acreages, Etc.


Use solid lines to indicate field boundaries such as woods, ditches, rivers, etc.

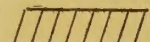



 Use solid double lines to indicate public roads.

 Use double lines formed of dashes to indicate private roads on the farm.

 Use broken lines with crosses at intervals for fences.

 Use single lines formed of dashes with arrow indications at each end for divisions between different crops in the same field.

 Use crosshatching within solid lines for lines for buildings.

 Use the letter W in a circle for "spots" or small areas of non-cropland within fields (brush, groups of stones, rock out-crop, etc.).

M 9.5 Use the letter M with the acreage figure for measured acreage. If the measured acreage as determined in 1934 or 1935 is used this should be indicated by writing "in 1934" or "in 1935" after the acreage figure.

Measurements of a field which are to be used to determine the acreage therein should not be shown on the map of cropland but should be shown on a sketch prepared in accordance with Section 4 above.

E 9.5 Use letter E with the acreage figure for estimated acreage.

B. Numbering Fields. Use numbers (1, 2, 3, etc.) to designate fields. Use numbers plus capital letters (1A, 1B, 1C, 2A, 2B, etc.) to designate subdivisions of fields. Be sure the number assigned to a field (or subdivision) is the same as the number used on the sketch showing measurements for the field (See Section 4 above)

C. Crops and Land Uses. Record names of crops or neutral land uses in fields. In case of "double-cropping" (i.e., where two or more crops are grown in the same field during the year), the crops should be indicated as 1st, 2nd, etc., in the order in which grown. In case of interplanted crops or combination of crops, notations should be made to that effect, such as "1 row corn--1 row soy-beans", "Oats and Lespedeza", etc. Soil-conserving crops seeded prior to 1936 should be so indicated.

In all cases where small grains or annual grasses for hay, or sorghum for hay or forage seeded after June 1, 1936, in accordance with Supplement (k) to ECR-B-1 Revised, for harvest in 1936 from land which was previously used for or seeded to another crop in 1936 or which was idle, the supervisor should indicate (1) the use of the land in 1936 prior to the seeding of the small grain, annual grass, or sorghum, and (2) whether there was a failure of any crop seeded or grown on the land in 1936 prior to the seeding of the small grain, annual grass, or sorghum. Example: "1st barley and clover (clover failure) -- 2nd Sudan grass for hay".



D. Names of Producers and Shares in Crops. Where more than one producer <sup>2/</sup> shares in the soil-depleting crops (or the proceeds thereof) grown on the farm, the share of each producer in each soil-depleting crop will be recorded on Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland", and on Form ECR-8, "Division of Crops" (if needed). Shares will be indicated by notation for each field showing the names of producers and the share of each in the crop grown on such field, or in the proceeds of such crop. Determination of the acreage in the field or the acreage representing each producer's share will not be required until the supervisor's report is checked at the county office. If several producers are entitled to share in the crop, this can be indicated without measuring the crop of each producer. For example: "John Jones (1/3 of field - 1/2 share with Henry Smith)"; "Bill Brown 2/3 of field - 1/2 share with Henry Smith".

The shares of producers in crops must be shown so as to make possible the allocation to each producer of his share of the total acreage of each crop. For example: If there is a total of 30 acres of cotton on a farm, 5 acres being grown by Henry Smith, the owner, as a crop worked with his own labor or with wage labor, 10 acres being grown by Bill Brown on a one-half share basis with Henry Smith, and 15 acres being grown by John Jones on a two-thirds - one-third share basis with Henry Smith, the fractional shares must be recorded for each cotton field so as to make it possible to determine that Henry Smith's share is 15 acres, Bill Brown's share is 5 acres, and John Jones' share is 10 acres.

E. Names of Producers and Shares in Soil-Building Practices. Record each soil-building practice carried out in each field, together with the names of all producers who incurred expenses in carrying out the practice and their shares in same. The number and description of each practice will be shown by the supervisor in accordance with codes indicated in Section 7 below. The supervisor should ascertain whether each practice has been carried out in accordance with the conditions specified in ECR-B-2.

The share of each producer in each practice will be indicated by notations on Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland", and by entries on Form ECR-8, "Division of Crops and Practices" (if needed), in the manner indicated in subsection D above for shares of producers in crops.

The expense incurred by each producer in carrying out each soil-building practice will be the basis for determining the share of such producer in the practice. If one producer bore one-third of the expense for a practice on 15 acres and another producer bore the other two-thirds of the expense, 5 acres would represent the share of one producer and 10 acres the share of the other producer. In determining the part of each practice to be allocated to each producer, consideration should be given to cash expenditures made in carrying out the practice, as in purchasing seed, fertilizer, or other materials or employing labor, and to labor, performed without receiving compensation therefor.

<sup>2/</sup> The term "producer", wherever used in this bulletin, means an owner, operator, share-tenant, or share-cropper (as defined in Part I, ECR-B-1 Revised) who, under the terms of his lease or operating agreement, is entitled to share in the crops, or the proceeds thereof, grown on the farm in 1936, or an owner who operates his farm without any such tenant or share-cropper, and none other.



F. Division of Corn or Sorghum Acreage Interplanted with Summer Legume.

In the case of corn or sorghum interplanted with a summer legume, the part of the land occupied by each crop should be shown on Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland". For example: "1 row corn-1 row soybeans". (See Section 27 of ECR Bulletin No. 3.)

G. Division of Acreage in Orchards and Vineyards. The space actually occupied by trees or vines should be estimated by the supervisor and indicated on Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland". If space not occupied by trees in orchards is fallow or idle this space should be estimated and indicated as idle or fallow.

H. Producers Furnishing Workstock and Equipment. The part of the workstock and equipment (movable equipment, such as mules, plows, tractors, etc.) furnished by each producer will be recorded by the supervisor on Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland", and will be indicated either by fractions adding to a total of 1, or by percentages adding to a total of 100.

I. Producers Furnishing Land. The name of the producer furnishing land, or, if more than one producer the name of each and the part furnished by each, will be recorded by the supervisor on Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland". Parts will be indicated in fractions adding to 1, or in percentages adding to 100.

J. General Soil-Depleting Crops Normally Grown above Home Needs. In estimating this acreage, the supervisor and the farmer should include such part of the acreage of each crop in the general soil-depleting base as is equal to the part of the crop which is normally sold or is fed to livestock for sale (or the products of which are sold). In case of corn or sorghum interplanted with legumes, only that part of the total interplanted acreage which is corn or sorghum acreage is to be considered in determining the acreage of general soil-depleting crops normally grown above home needs.

K. General Soil-Depleting Crops Grown Above Home Needs in 1936. This acreage should be determined only in those cases in which the acreage of general soil-depleting crops in 1936 is larger than the base. In estimating this acreage consideration should be given to sales of such crops and the feeding of such crops to livestock for sale (or the products of which are for sale).

L. Other Farms Owned or Operated. The supervisor should obtain the codes and serial numbers of work sheets (or the location of the farm if a work sheet has not been filed) for any other farms in the county on which the owner (which term as used in this bulletin includes cash tenants or standing-rent or fixed commodity rent tenants) or the share-tenant, but not share-cropper, has an interest as owner or share-tenant in the crops grown thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If the codes and serial numbers cannot be obtained, the name of the operator who filed each work sheet should be obtained. If the owner or share-tenant is operating two or more farming units, the supervisor should record, on the "Map of Cropland", information showing whether or not a single application is to be submitted for two or more farming units as provided in Supplement (g) to ECR-B-1 Revised.

Section 6. Division of Soil-Depleting Base Between Two or More Producers in Case 1936 Acreage is Zero or in Case of Partial Crop Failure. If the 1936 acreage of cotton, peanuts, tobacco, or general soil-depleting crops on any farm is zero or, if because of partial crop failure, is much smaller than the acreage which but for such failure would have been grown in 1936, the soil-depleting



base for such crops rather than the 1936 acreage of the crop (as used in this Section 6 "crop" refers respectively to general soil-depleting crops as a group, to cotton, to peanuts, and to tobacco) will be divided between the producers for the purpose of indicating their shares in the payment for diversion from such crop. The base, in such cases, will be divided among producers who remain entitled to share in any crop (or the proceeds thereof) actually grown on the farm in 1936 and who would also have been entitled to share in the crop (or the proceeds thereof) if such crop had been grown as intended on the farm in 1936, as follows:

(a) Allocate to each such producer that number of acres which represents a proportion of the soil-depleting base equal to the proportion of the crop (or the proceeds thereof), expressed in acres, which such producer would have had as his share if such crop had been grown as intended on the farm in 1936.

(b) If some of the producers who would have been entitled to share in the crop are not entitled to share in any other crop actually grown on the farm in 1936, the acres in the soil-depleting base which are not allocated under (a) above shall be allocated to the owner or share-tenant operating the farm.

The division of the soil-depleting base in such cases will be indicated only on Form ECR-8, "Division of Crops and Practices".

Example: The cotton soil-depleting base for a farm is 100 acres and either the 1936 cotton acreage is zero or there has been a partial failure of the cotton crop. Henry Smith rents the farm from John Doe for one-fourth of the cotton crop. Bill Williams, Jack Henderson, Tom Murphy, and Morris Bryan were each to have had 20 acres of cotton as share-croppers on a one-half basis with Henry Smith. Bill Williams and Jack Henderson are entitled to share in crops actually grown on the farm in 1936 other than cotton, but Tom Murphy and Morris Bryan are not and these two abandon their crops. One-fourth of the 100 acres, or 25 acres is the share of John Doe; one-half of the 100 acres less 25 acres or 25 acres is the share of Henry Smith; 12.5 acres is the share of Jack Henderson. In addition to the 25 acres previously allocated to him, Henry Smith, who is operating the farm, would have the 25 acres not already allocated, making him a total of 50 acres.

SECTION 7 - CODES FOR USE IN RECORDING SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Designation in ECR		Practice	
Bulletin 2.	Number:	Description	
I. Seeding	1.	Alfalfa, sericea, or kudzu.	
Legumes	2.	Red or mammoth clover.	
	3.	Alsike, sweet, white, bur, or crimson clover; Austrian winter peas, vetch, annual lespedeza, or crotalaria.	
	4.	Mixtures containing more than 50 percent by weight of legumes specified in (1) or (2) above.	
	5.	Mixtures containing more than 50 percent by weight of legumes specified in (3) above.	



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II. Growing	:	6.	: Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, sweet
Green	:	:	: clover, lespedeza, or crotalaria turned
Manure	:	:	: under.
Crops	:	7.	: Crimson clover, Austrian winter peas, or
	:	:	: vetch turned under.
	:	8.	: Rye, barley, wheat, Italian rye-grass,
	:	:	: winter oats, or mixture of small grains
	:	:	: turned under.
	:	9.	: Sudan grass, millet, sorghum, or sowed
	:	:	: corn turned under.
	:	10.	: Soybeans or sweet clover cut and left on
	:	:	: orchard land as winter cover.
	:	11.	: Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, sweet
	:	:	: clover, lespedeza, or crotalaria left
	:	:	: on crop land.
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III. Planting	:	12	: Forest trees planted on crop land or
	:	:	: pasture land.
Forest	:	:	:
Trees	:	:	:
<hr/>			
IV. Improv-	:	13a	: Ground limestone - 1000 to 1999 lbs. <u>3/</u>
ing	:	13b	: Ground limestone - 2000 to 2999 lbs.
Land by	:	13c	: Ground limestone - 3000 to 3999 lbs.
the use	:	13d	: Ground limestone - 4000 lbs. or more.
of Ground:	:	:	:
Limestone:	:	:	:
<hr/>			
V. Improv-	:	14a	: Superphosphate - 100 to 199 lbs. <u>3/</u>
ing	:	14b	: Superphosphate - 200 to 299 lbs.
Land by	:	14c	: Superphosphate - 300 to 399 lbs.
the Use	:	14d	: Superphosphate - 400 to 499 lbs.
of Super-	:	14e	: Superphosphate - 500 to 599 lbs.
phosphate:	:	:	:
	:	15a	: 100 to 199 lbs. phosphate and 25 to 49 lbs.
	:	:	: potash.
	:	15b	: 200 to 299 lbs. phosphate and 50 to 74 lbs.
	:	:	: potash.
	:	15c	: 300 to 399 lbs. phosphate and 75 to 99 lbs.
	:	:	: potash.
	:	15d	: 400 to 499 lbs. phosphate and 100 to 124 lbs.
	:	:	: potash.
<hr/>			

3/ Pounds or linear feet per acre.



VI. Control of Water Erosion on Crop Land	16a	Approved terrace constructed - 50 - 149 ft. <u>3/</u>
	16b	Approved terrace constructed -150 - 249 ft.
	16c	Approved terrace constructed -250 - 349 ft.
	16d	Approved terrace constructed -350 - 449 ft.
	16e	Approved terrace constructed -More than 449 ft.
	17	Sub-soil broken by approved method.
VII. Seeding  Peren- nial Grasses	18	Bluegrass
	19	Orchard grass; or, permanent pasture mixture of Grasses or of grasses and legumes, at least 40 percent bluegrass
	20	Permanent pasture mixtures of Grasses or of grasses and legumes, at least 40 percent orchard grass
	21	Redtop; or permanent pasture mixtures of Grasses or of grasses and legumes, at least 40 percent redtop

3/ Pounds or linear feet per acre.



Section 8. Fractional Shares of Specified Acreages for Use in  
Determining Acreage Shares of Producers in Crops.

No. Acres	1/2	1/4	3/4	1/3	2/3	1/6	5/6	1/8	1/5	4/5
1	.5	.2	.8	.3	.7	.2	.8	.1	.2	.8
2	1.0	.5	1.5	.7	1.3	.3	1.7	.2	.4	1.6
3	1.5	.8	2.2	1.0	2.0	.5	2.5	.4	.6	2.4
4	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.3	2.7	.7	3.3	.5	.8	3.2
5	2.5	1.2	3.8	1.7	3.3	.8	4.2	.6	1.0	4.0
6	3.0	1.5	4.5	2.0	4.0	1.0	5.0	.8	1.2	4.8
7	3.5	1.8	5.2	2.3	4.7	1.2	5.8	.9	1.4	5.6
8	4.0	2.0	6.0	2.7	5.3	1.3	6.7	1.0	1.6	6.4
9	4.5	2.2	6.8	3.0	6.0	1.5	7.5	1.1	1.8	7.2
10	5.0	2.5	7.5	3.3	6.7	1.7	8.3	1.2	2.0	8.0
11	5.5	2.8	8.2	3.7	7.3	1.8	9.2	1.4	2.2	8.8
12	6.0	3.0	9.0	4.0	8.0	2.0	10.0	1.5	2.4	9.6
13	6.5	3.2	9.8	4.3	8.7	2.2	10.8	1.6	2.6	10.4
14	7.0	3.5	10.5	4.7	9.3	2.3	11.7	1.8	2.8	11.2
15	7.5	3.8	11.2	5.0	10.0	2.5	12.5	1.9	3.0	12.0
16	8.0	4.0	12.0	5.3	10.7	2.7	13.3	2.0	3.2	12.8
17	8.5	4.2	12.8	5.7	11.3	2.8	14.2	2.1	3.4	13.6
18	9.0	4.5	13.5	6.0	12.0	3.0	15.0	2.2	3.6	14.4
19	9.5	4.8	14.2	6.3	12.7	3.2	15.8	2.4	3.8	15.2
20	10.0	5.0	15.0	6.7	13.3	3.3	16.7	2.5	4.0	16.0
21	10.5	5.2	15.8	7.0	14.0	3.5	17.5	2.6	4.2	16.8
22	11.0	5.5	16.5	7.3	14.7	3.7	18.3	2.8	4.4	17.6
23	11.5	5.8	17.2	7.7	15.3	3.8	19.2	2.9	4.6	18.4
24	12.0	6.0	18.0	8.0	16.0	4.0	20.0	3.0	4.8	19.2
25	12.5	6.2	18.8	8.3	16.7	4.2	20.8	3.1	5.0	20.0
26	13.0	6.5	19.5	8.7	17.3	4.3	21.7	3.2	5.2	20.8
27	13.5	6.8	20.2	9.0	18.0	4.5	22.5	3.4	5.4	21.6
28	14.0	7.0	21.0	9.3	18.7	4.7	23.3	3.5	5.6	22.4
29	14.5	7.2	21.8	9.7	19.3	4.8	24.2	3.6	5.8	23.2
30	15.0	7.5	22.5	10.0	20.0	5.0	25.0	3.8	6.0	24.0
31	15.5	7.8	23.2	10.3	20.7	5.2	25.8	3.9	6.2	24.8
32	16.0	8.0	24.0	10.7	21.3	5.3	26.7	4.0	6.4	25.6
33	16.5	8.2	24.8	11.0	22.0	5.5	27.5	4.1	6.6	26.4
34	17.0	8.5	25.5	11.3	22.7	5.7	28.3	4.2	6.8	27.2
35	17.5	8.8	26.2	11.7	23.3	5.8	29.2	4.4	7.0	28.0
36	18.0	9.0	27.0	12.0	24.0	6.0	30.0	4.5	7.2	28.8
37	18.5	9.2	27.8	12.3	24.7	6.2	30.8	4.6	7.4	29.6
38	19.0	9.5	28.5	12.7	25.3	6.3	31.7	4.8	7.6	30.4
39	19.5	9.8	29.2	13.0	26.0	6.5	32.5	4.9	7.8	31.2
40	20.0	10.0	30.0	13.3	26.7	6.7	33.3	5.0	8.0	32.0
41	20.5	10.2	30.8	13.7	27.3	6.8	34.2	5.1	8.2	32.8
42	21.0	10.5	31.5	14.0	28.0	7.0	35.0	5.2	8.4	33.6
43	21.5	10.8	32.2	14.3	28.7	7.2	35.8	5.4	8.6	34.4
44	22.0	11.0	33.0	14.7	29.3	7.3	36.7	5.5	8.8	35.2
45	22.5	11.2	33.8	15.0	30.0	7.5	37.5	5.6	9.0	36.0
46	23.0	11.5	34.5	15.3	30.7	7.7	38.3	5.8	9.2	36.8
47	23.5	11.8	35.2	15.7	31.3	7.8	39.2	5.9	9.4	37.6
48	24.0	12.0	36.0	16.0	32.0	8.0	40.0	6.0	9.6	38.4
49	24.5	12.2	36.8	16.3	32.7	8.2	40.8	6.1	9.8	39.2
50	25.0	12.5	37.5	16.7	33.3	8.3	41.7	6.2	10.0	40.0



## PART II, GENERAL INFORMATION FOR COUNTY OFFICE

### Section 9. Employment of Supervisors and Computers.

A. Local Supervisors. For measuring fields and otherwise checking performance, supervisors should be selected and recommended by the county committee in each county and the names submitted to the State office for final appointment. One supervisor should be selected for each fifty to one hundred work sheets. Supervisors should be selected who are most capable of doing the work required. Generally young to middle age men with at least a high school education are best qualified for such work. Supervisors may or may not be committeemen, but persons should be employed, insofar as possible, who participate in and who are most likely to understand the program.

B. County Supervisors. Each county having a sufficient number of work sheets (500 work sheets may be considered as a guide) may employ a county supervisor who will be responsible to the county office for checking the work of local supervisors. Men with civil engineering training are desirable for this work whenever available. The county supervisor will be recommended by the county committee and appointed by the State office.

C. Computers. One or more computers may be employed in the county office to calculate areas of fields from measurements made by supervisors and to check calculations of areas of fields which may be made by supervisors.

### Section 10. Measurements.

A. Unit of Measurement. The standard unit of measurement to be used by all supervisors should be the surveyor's chain, 66 feet in length. Use of the chain unit will simplify calculations since 10 square chains equal one acre. The chain unit should be used in all cases unless use of a different unit of measurement is approved by the State office.

B. Measuring Equipment. Counties will use only such measuring equipment as is approved by the State office. Available equipment should be used if suitable. The following equipment is recommended:

#### 1. Surveyor's chain and eleven chaining pins.

A "dog chain" or "tie chain" manufactured of 15-gauge wire having figure-8-shaped links and with tenths of a chain marked with numbered metal tags every six and six-tenths feet, and chaining pins approximately 12 inches long made from No. 9 galvanized wire.

All chains must be accurately calibrated for accuracy with a standard steel surveyor's tape before being used in the field and again at intervals during the season.

#### 2. Steel or metallic tapes, one chain (66 feet) or two chains (132 feet) in length.

#### 3. Other recognized engineering equipment and methods of land measurement, if approved by the State office.



Section 11. Description of Forms.

Form ECR 7, "Map of Cropland", is for use in sketching outlines of fields in farms, indicating measurements and estimates of acreage, names of crops, producers growing crops and carrying out soil-building practices, shares of different producers in crops and soil-building practices, etc. The form will be prepared by the supervisor. Acreages computed at the county office from the supervisor's measurements of fields will be recorded on the form by the county office. Only one copy of the form is required to be made, and it will be kept in the county office files with other records showing the farming operations..

Form ECR-8, "Division of Crops and Practices", is for use in recording the names and addresses and the shares of producers interested in crops and soil building practices. It should be kept in the county office files for reference.

Form ECR-9, "Summary Sheet", is for use in summarizing statistical data from the report of performance for farms and in transmitting reports of performance and applications for payment from the county office to the State office. Two copies of the form will be prepared by the county office, one copy for the State office and one copy to be retained in the county office files.

Form ECR-10, "Report of Performance", is for use in bringing together complete information about farming operations for 1936. It should be prepared entirely by the county office. Three copies of the form will be made, one copy for the producer, one copy for the State office, and one copy to be retained in the county office files.

Supplement 1 to Form ECR-10, "Report of Performance", is a continuation of a part of Form ECR 10 and is for use in recording shares of producers in the crops and the soil building practices when the number of such producers exceeds four. The number and disposition of copies of this form will be the same as for Form ECR 10.

Form ECR 11, "Application for Payment", is the form on which data necessary for calculation of payments will be submitted and on which producers sharing in the crops grown on the land included in the application will apply for payment. Only one copy of the form is required to be prepared. This copy will be prepared at the County office and forwarded to the State office.

Supplement 1 to Form ECR 11, "Application for Payment", is a continuation of a part of Form ECR 11 and will be used in those cases where the number of producers sharing in the crops and soil building practices exceeds four.



PART III. PREPARATION OF REPORT OF PERFORMANCE (FORM ECR 10  
AT COUNTY OFFICE)

Section 12. Determination of 1936 Acreages from Supervisor's Report.

The county office will determine and enter on the Report of Performance (from measurements and estimated acreages on Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland", and accompanying sketches of measured fields) the 1936 acreage of crops, soil-building practices, and neutral land uses for the farm.

The acreages of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936 seeded in and prior to 1936 will be entered in the respective columns provided for such acreages.

In all cases the sum of the acreages of individual crops within each group of crops (general soil-depleting, or soil-conserving crops) must equal the total acreage for the group, and the sum of the acreages of individual crops and land uses for the farm should equal the total acreage of cropland.

Acreage on which two or more crops are grown in 1936 will be counted only once in determining the total acreage of cropland for the farm. If more than one crop is grown on any tract of land, a circle should be drawn around the acreage figures entered for all except one of the crops, to indicate "double-cropping". If two or more crops are grown on the same land in 1936 and one of them is soil-depleting and the other is soil-conserving, a circle will be drawn around the acreage for the soil-conserving crop and the acreage for the soil-depleting crop will be counted in the acreage totals for the farm rather than the acreage for the soil-conserving crop.

Acreage on which small grains, or annual grasses for hay, or sorghums for hay or forage were seeded after June 1, 1936, under conditions determined by the county committee to be in accordance with Supplement (k) to ECR-B-1 Revised, for harvest in 1936 from land which was previously used for or seeded to another crop or which was idle, should be entered under the crop or land use to which such acreage was devoted prior to the seeding of such crop (regardless of crop failure). A circle should be drawn around the acreage figure entered for such small grains, annual grasses, or sorghums and such acreage figures should not be counted in the 1936 acreage totals for the farm.

In the case of rye, oats, barley, or grain mixtures harvested and immediately followed by or grown in combination with a legume, the entire acreage should be entered under soil-conserving crops as legumes and rye, oats, barley, or grain mixtures.

Section 13. Correction of Total Crop Acreage and Soil-Depleting Bases.

Since the acreage of individual crops and the total crop acreage as recorded on the work sheets was usually estimated, it may be necessary in some cases to correct the total crop acreage figure taken from the work sheets. More accurate determination of the acreage in farms in 1936 may show that the estimates of acreages as used in establishing bases for the farm were incorrect. In such case a correction of the soil-depleting bases should be made in accordance with the procedure outlined in Part II of ECR-B-1 Revised and subsections B and E of Section 24 of Part III of ECR-B-3.



Section 14. Division of Crops, of Workstock and Equipment Furnished, and of Land Furnished. The county office will determine from the supervisor's report the acres of each soil-depleting crop representing the share of each producer in the crop or the proceeds thereof. The acreages so determined for the producers must equal the total 1936 acreage of the crop on the farm. (See Section 6 above for division of soil-depleting base between two or more producers in case the 1936 acreage of crop is zero or there is partial crop failure.)

If the work stock and equipment are furnished by more than one producer, the parts furnished should be indicated either as fractions which add to 1 or as percentages which add to 100.

If the land is furnished by two or more producers, the parts furnished should be indicated either in fractions which add to 1 or in percentages which add to 100.

Section 15. Division of Soil-Building Practices. The county office will determine from the supervisor's report the extent (in terms of acres) to which each producer incurred the expense (cash outlays for labor, seed, fertilizer, or other materials; or labor performed without compensation therefor) for carrying out each soil-building practice. The figures so determined for each producer for each practice will be entered under the name of such producer on the line for such practice. The sum of the acreages for all producers for any practice must equal the total acres on which the practice was carried out.

Section 16. Specific Items on Report of Performance.

A. Orchards and Vineyards (Item 26 on report of performance). The acreage entered for orchards and vineyards should be the total estimated acreage of the orchards and vineyards less the estimated acreage of any interplanted crops or of idle or fallowland.

B. Diversion of Food and Feed Grains or Summer Legumes to Soil-Conserving Crops Specified in Supplement (a) to ECR-B-3 (Item 29 on report of performance). This item will be the acreage of food and feed grains or summer legumes used in establishing the general soil-depleting base and diverted to the soil-conserving crops named below.

(a) Summer legumes interplanted with a soil-depleting food or feed grain crop.

(b) Small grains immediately followed by or grown in combination with a legume.

(c) Small grains not harvested for grain or hay.

(d) In the States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky only, summer legumes harvested for hay and followed by a winter cover crop.

C. Estimated General Soil-Depleting Crops Normally Grown above Home Needs (Item 30 on report of performance). This item will be obtained from the supervisor's



report. If normally no acreage has been grown above home needs zero should be entered.

D. Estimated General Soil-Depleting Crops Grown above Home Needs in 1936 (Item 31 on report of performance). This item will be obtained from the supervisor's report. It should be recorded only in those cases in which the 1936 acreage of general soil-depleting crops is larger than the general soil-depleting base.

E. Food and Feed Grains (Soil-Depleting) Grown in Combination with Soil-Conserving Crop (Item 32 on report of performance). This item will be determined from the supervisor's report. It should be recorded only in those cases in which the total acreage of general soil-depleting crops is larger than the general soil-depleting base.

F. Excess General Soil-Depleting Crops above Base Not Planted for Home Consumption in Combination with a Soil-Conserving Crop or to Provide Normal Production of Food and Feed Crops. (Item 33 on report of performance). This item will be determined by the county committee as provided below only in those cases in which the 1936 acreage of general soil-depleting crops is in excess of the general soil-depleting base.

(a) Unless the county committee determines that drouth or other unfavorable weather conditions affected the production of food and feed crops on the farm, the committee will subtract from the 1936 acreage of general soil-depleting crops in excess of the base the acreage entered as item 32. The resulting acreage will be entered as item 33 unless it is smaller than the acreage shown as item 31, in which case the entry in item 33 will be the same as the figure contained in item 31.

(b) If the county committee determines that drouth or other unfavorable weather conditions affected the production of food and feed crops on the farm, the committee will estimate the acreage of food and feed crops required to bring the total production of these crops to the production which would result with normal yields on the acreage normally used for the production of food and feed crops (acres of general soil-depleting and soil-conserving food and feed crops as determined from examination of the work sheet). This estimated acreage plus the acreage of general soil-depleting crops other than food and feed crops (commercial truck and vegetable crops, potatoes, etc.) will be subtracted from the 1936 acreage of general soil-depleting crops and the resulting acreage will be entered as item 33.

(c) If (b) above is applicable in any case and the acreage obtained thereunder is larger than the acreage which could be obtained under (a) the acreage obtained under (a) will be entered as item 33.

G. Winter Cover and Green Manure Crops Following Vegetable Crops, Bulbs, or Flowers. (Item 34 on report of performance). This item will be determined at the county office from the supervisor's report.

H. One-Half Acreage on Which Legumes Have Been Grown in Combination with or Following Harvested Wheat (Item 35 on report of performance). This item will be determined at the county office from the supervisor's report.



I. Soil-Conserving Acreage for Minimum (Item 36 on report of performance).

The acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm which can qualify for minimum requirements of soil-conserving acreage will be determined at the county office from the supervisor's report. This item will be the total acreage of soil-conserving crops seeded in the prior to 1936 plus item 35 and one-half of item 34.

J. Soil-Conserving Acreage for Diversion (Item 37 on report of performance).

This acreage will be determined by the county office from the supervisor's report, and will be the new seedings of soil-conserving crops in 1936 plus one-half the legume acreage combined with or following wheat. It will also include the acreage of soil-conserving crops seeded prior to 1936 if there is no neutral cropland (other than that occupied by trees or vines in orchards and vineyards) on the farm in 1936.

K. Acreage for Soil-Building Allowance (Item 38 on report of performance).

This acreage will be determined by the county office from the supervisor's report and will be the acreage on crop land of soil-conserving crops seeded in and prior to 1936 plus the acres of winter cover and green-manure crops following vetetable crops, bulbs, or flowers.

Section 17. Name of Supervisor. The name of the supervisor who inspected the farm should be entered in the space provided. If additional information is obtained later by a different supervisor, the name of such supervisor should also be entered on the report.



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Preliminary Revised - To be used for instruction only

1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

East Central Division

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM -- EAST CENTRAL REGION

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINATION OF PERFORMANCE,  
PREPARATION OF REPORT OF PERFORMANCE, APPLICATION  
FOR PAYMENT AND RELATED FORMS.

The following instructions set forth the procedure for establishing proof of performance in accordance with the provisions of, and for filing applications for payments under, the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program:

PART I. DUTIES OF SUPERVISOR IN DETERMINING  
PERFORMANCE

Section 1. Material to be Supplied to Supervisor by County Office. The county office <sup>1/</sup> should assemble for each farm for use by the supervisor a copy of the work sheet, a copy of Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland", and a copy of each compliance form prepared under commodity adjustment programs which shows measurements of fields in the farm. Form ECR-8 should be available to supervisors for use when needed. Each supervisor should be supplied with a copy of ECR-B-2 (As amended July 7, 1936).

Section 2. Supervisor's Report to County Office. The supervisor's report to the county office will be made on Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland", Form ECR-8, "Division of Crops and Practices" (if needed), and scratch paper showing measurements of fields. It will include required measurements, complete data with respect to crops and soil-building practices and producers sharing in the crops and practices, and other items required for the computation of payment.

Section 3. When to Measure and When to Estimate Acreage.

A. Soil-Depleting Crops. Measurements of each field of cotton, of tobacco, of peanuts, and of general soil-depleting crops should be made unless measurements made under commodity adjustment programs or in an accurate map are available, or unless estimates rather than measurements are to be made under the provisions below. If two or more general soil-depleting crops (corn, truck and vegetable crops, etc.) are grown in adjoining fields, or different parts of the same field, a single measurement may be made for such crops. However, lines should be drawn to indicate the area occupied by each such crop and the estimated acreage (rather than measured acreage) of each crop in each field should be entered. Wherever possible the supervisor should use measurements made under commodity adjustment programs. For example: If the supervisor and the farmer can identify a field for which the

<sup>1/</sup> The terms "county" or "State" office, wherever used in this Bulletin, shall mean, respectively, those persons or committees in the county or State who, under authorization by the Secretary of Agriculture, are responsible for the local administration of the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program in the county or State.



measured acreage as determined in 1935 was 8.7 acres, this measured acreage should be used.

Acreage of cotton, of tobacco, or of peanuts, respectively, on any farm should be estimated rather than measured, if, after careful inspection, it is evident that the acreage of cotton is less than 65 percent of the cotton soil-depleting base, the acreage of tobacco is less than 70 percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base, and the acreage of peanuts is less than 80 percent of the peanut soil-depleting base.

The acreage of general soil-depleting crops should be estimated rather than measured (1) if general soil-depleting crops are not normally grown in excess of home consumption needs; or (2) if it is obvious that the 1936 acreage of such crops is equal to or larger than the base; or (3) if after careful inspection it is evident that the acreage of general soil-depleting crops is less than 85 percent of the general soil-depleting base. If the farmer indicates that there has been no diversion from the general soil-depleting base and the 1936 acreage of general soil-depleting crops is estimated to be approximately equal to the base, then an acreage equal to the general soil-depleting base should be entered as the 1936 acreage.

For farms having a cotton soil-depleting base of five acres or less on which cotton is produced in 1936, the acreage of cotton should be measured unless it is evident that such acreage is more than two acres below the base.

B. Soil-Conserving Crops. Acreage of soil-conserving crops should be estimated rather than measured unless an inspection indicates that the acreage of such crops may not be as large as (1) the minimum requirements for soil-conserving acreage (the sum of 20 percent of the cotton, peanut, and tobacco soil-depleting bases and 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base), and (2) the acreage intended to be diverted from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops. Also, measurements should be made in all cases where farmer and supervisor cannot agree on their estimates of the acreage.

C. Soil-Building Practices. Acreage on which soil-building practices have been carried out should be estimated rather than measured unless the farmer and the supervisor cannot agree on their estimates, in which case measurements should be made.

D. Neutral Land Uses, such as the area occupied by trees in orchards or idle or fallow land, should each be estimated rather than measured.

E. Checking Measurements. The State or County office may require measurement or remeasurement of the crop acreages in any farm for the purpose of checking the work of supervisors or in the event of any question or disagreement arising in connection with the determination of the crop acreages on the farm.

Section 4. Method of Measuring. The farmer or his representative should assist in making field measurements.

The areas of fields will be calculated from the measurements of the sides, diagonals, or other principal dimensions of the actual crop areas, excluding uncultivated areas along fences or roads or within crop bounds. In the case of cultivated crops one-half of the width of the row should be allowed around the edge of the field in arriving at the outside boundary of the field.



Distances less than a chain, or if chain is calibrated in tenths distances less than a tenth of a chain, may be measured by the use of a tape carried in the pocket for this purpose; or may be stepped off, each step to be one yard, and converted to hundredths of a chain by the following table:

Yards to Chains	Yards to Chains	Yards to Chains
1/2 - .02	8 - .36	16 - .73
1 - .05	9 - .41	17 - .77
2 - .09	10 - .45	18 - .82
3 - .14	11 - .50	19 - .86
4 - .18	12 - .55	20 - .91
5 - .23	13 - .59	21 - .95
6 - .27	14 - .64	22 - 1.00
7 - .32	15 - .68	

Determination of field areas by chaining sides, diagonals, or other dimensions, without measuring the enclosed angles, requires that the field be "sized up" very carefully before beginning measuring. First, the shape of the field must be observed and a sketch made to determine how to measure the field or if necessary how to divide the field into measurable areas. If the land in the field is irregular in elevation or the distance is so great that a point cannot be clearly seen, a line can be established by a person standing on the elevation or at half-way point in case of distance, on whom the supervisor may sight in determining lines or bases of perpendiculars.

After measuring a field, a proportionate sketch (not drawn to exact scale) should be drawn by the supervisor and measurements should be indicated. The sketch should be made on scratch paper (an ordinary tablet 8 x 10 1/2 inches is desirable for this purpose) and the measurements shown thereon. In such cases the sketch for each field should be numbered with the number assigned to the field on the map of cropland, and the name of the person operating the farm and the work sheet serial number should be written on each sheet of paper for purposes of identification. (See subsection 5B, "Numbering Fields", below.)

Section 5. Determination and Recording of Data by Supervisor. A map of cropland will be prepared for each farm on Form ECR-7 so as to show roughly the approximate location of fields, in the farm in relation to one another and to make possible their later identification. This identification is essential if duplication of measurement is to be avoided. The map will also be used for recording necessary data with respect to farming operations in 1936.

If a farmer has had a map made of the farm, this map should be used insofar as it will help in sketching field outlines and in determining areas in fields. If a farmer has an extra map which he will supply, and it is satisfactory, this map should be used instead of preparing one. Maps which are prepared by supervisors need not be drawn to scale but should show the location of fields in relation to one another. In the case of large farms it may be necessary to prepare two or more maps, each showing a part of the farm.

#### A. Field Boundaries, Roads, Acreages, Etc.

Use solid lines to indicate field boundaries such as woods, ditches, rivers, etc.



\_\_\_\_\_ Use solid double lines to indicate public roads.

----- Use double lines formed of dashes to indicate private roads on the farm.

x---x---x---x Use broken lines with crosses at intervals for fences.

<-----> Use single lines formed of dashes with arrow indications at each end for divisions between different crops in the same field.

||||| Use crosshatching within solid lines for lines for buildings.

[W] Use the letter W in brackets or in a circle for "spots" or small areas of non-cropland within fields (brush, groups of stones, rock out-crop, etc.).

M 9.5 Use the letter M with the acreage figure for measured acreage. If the measured acreage as determined in 1934 or 1935 is used this should be indicated by writing "in 1934" or "in 1935" after the acreage figure.

Measurements of a field which are to be used to determine the acreage therein should not be shown on the map of cropland but should be shown on a sketch prepared in accordance with Section 4 above.

E 9.5 Use letter E with the acreage figure for estimated acreage.

B. Numbering Fields. Use numbers (1, 2, 3, etc.) to designate fields. Use numbers plus capital letters (1A, 1B, 1C, 2A, 2B, etc.) to designate subdivisions of fields. Be sure the number assigned to a field (or subdivision) is the same as the number used on the sketch showing measurements for the field (See Section 4 above).

C. Crops and Land Uses. Record names of crops or neutral land uses in fields. In case of "double-cropping" (i.e., where two or more crops are grown in the same field during the year), the crops should be indicated as 1st, 2nd, etc., in the order in which grown. In case of interplanted crops or combination of crops, notations should be made to that effect, such as "1 row corn--1 row soybeans", "Oats and Lespedeza", etc. Soil-conserving crops seeded prior to 1936 should be so indicated.

In all cases where small grains or annual grasses for hay, or sorghum for hay or forage seeded after June 1, 1936, in accordance with Supplement (k) to ECR-B-1 Revised, for harvest in 1936 from land which was previously used for or seeded to another crop in 1936 or which was idle, the supervisor should indicate (1) the use of the land in 1936 prior to the seeding of the small grain, annual grass, or sorghum, and (2) whether there was a failure of any crop seeded or grown on the land in 1936 prior to the seeding of the small grain, annual grass, or sorghum. Example: "1st barley and clover (clover failure) -- 2nd Sudan grass for hay".



D. Names of Producers and Shares in Crops. Where more than one producer <sup>2/</sup> shares in the soil-depleting crops (or the proceeds thereof) grown on the farm, the share of each producer in each soil-depleting crop will be recorded on Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland", and on Form ECR-8, "Division of Crops" (needed). Shares will be indicated by notation for each field showing the names of producers and the share of each in the crop grown on such field, or in the proceeds of such crop. Determination of the acreage in the field or the acreage representing each producer's share will not be required until the supervisor's report is checked at the county office. If several producers are entitled to share in the crop, this can be indicated without measuring the crop of each producer. For example: "John Jones (1/3 of field - 1/2 share with Henry Smith)"; "Bill Brown 2/3 of field - 1/2 share with Henry Smith".

The shares of producers in crops must be shown so as to make possible the allocation to each producer of his share of the total acreage of each crop. For example: If there is a total of 30 acres of cotton on a farm, 5 acres being grown by Henry Smith, the owner, as a crop worker with his own labor or with wage labor, 10 acres being grown by Bill Brown on a one-half share basis with Henry Smith, and 15 acres being grown by John Jones on a two-thirds - one-third share basis with Henry Smith, the fractional shares must be recorded for each cotton field, so as to make it possible to determine that Henry Smith's share is 15 acres, Bill Brown's share is 5 acres, and John Jones' share is 10 acres.

E. Names of Producers and Shares in Soil-Building Practices. Record in each field the acreage of each soil-building practice carried out in 1936, together with the name or names of the producer or producers who incurred expense in carrying out the practice on such acreage. Where two or more producers incurred the expense for carrying out any practice on an acreage which is part of a field, enter on Form ECR-7 the part of the field on which each producer incurred expense for carrying out the practice. The names of the producers who incurred expense in connection with a practice on any field or part of a field should be enclosed in brackets. The number and description of each practice will be shown by the supervisor in accordance with the code indicated in Section 7 below. The supervisor should ascertain whether each practice has been carried out in accordance with conditions specified in ECR-B-2.

In determining whether a producer incurred expense in carrying out any soil-building practice, consideration should be given to cash expenditures made in carrying out the practice, as in purchasing seed, fertilizer, or other materials or employing labor, and to labor performed without receiving compensation therefor.

F. Division of Corn or Sorghum Acreage Interplanted with Summer Legume. In the case of corn or sorghum interplanted with a summer legume, the part of the land occupied by each crop should be shown on Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland". For example: "1 row corn-1 row soybeans". (See Section 27 of ECR Bulletin No. 3.)

G. Division of Acreage in Orchards and Vineyards. The space actually occupied by trees or vines should be estimated by the supervisor and indicated on Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland". If space not occupied by trees in orchards is fallow or idle this space should be estimated and indicated as idle or fallow.

H. Producers Furnishing Work Stock and Equipment. For farms operated by only one producer who furnished his work stock and equipment, no entry need be made by the supervisor with respect to work stock and equipment.

<sup>2/</sup> The term "producer", wherever used in this bulletin, means an owner, operator, share-tenant, or share-cropper (as defined in Part I, ECR-B-1 Revised) who, under the terms of his lease or operating agreement, is entitled to share in the crops, or the proceeds thereof, grown on the farm in 1936, or an owner who operates his farm without any such tenant or share-cropper, and none other.



For farms on which only one producer furnished the work stock and equipment for all producers on the farm, the name of such producer will be entered by the supervisor on Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland".

For farms on which two or more producers furnish work stock and equipment and the part furnished by each is used with respect to the entire farm, the supervisor will enter the names of such producers on Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland", and indicate the proportionate part furnished by each such producer, provided, however, that in the event that such producers are unable to agree upon the proportionate part furnished by each, an equal part will be indicated for each such producer, or such other part as may be agreed upon by such producers as representing the part furnished by each. These parts should be indicated either in fractions adding to 1 or in percentages adding to 100.

For farms on which one or more producers furnish work stock and equipment used in connection with their respective crops or the crops of other producers (as distinguished from work stock and equipment furnished for use in connection with the entire farm) the supervisor will indicate on Form ECR-8, "Division of Crops and Practices", the producer(s) furnishing the work stock and equipment with respect to the crop grown by each producer on the farm. If the work stock and equipment with respect to any crop is furnished by two or more producers, the supervisor will indicate with respect to such crop the proportionate part furnished by each such producer, provided, however, that in the event that such producers are unable to agree upon the proportionate part furnished by each, an equal part will be indicated for each such producer.

I. Producers Furnishing Land. The name of the producer furnishing land, or, if more than one producer the name of each and the part furnished by each, will be recorded by the supervisor on Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland". Parts will be indicated in fractions adding to 1, or in percentages adding to 100.

J. General Soil-Depleting Crops Normally Grown above Home Needs. In estimating this acreage, the supervisor and the farmer should include such part of the acreage of each crop in the general soil-depleting base as is equal to the part of the crop which is normally sold or is fed to livestock for sale (or the products of which are sold). In case of corn or sorghum interplanted with legumes, only that part of the total interplanted acreage which is corn or sorghum acreage is to be considered in determining the acreage of general soil-depleting crops normally grown above home needs.

K. Other Farms Owned or Operated. The supervisor should obtain the codes and serial numbers of work sheets (or the location of the farm if a work sheet has not been filed) for any other farms in the county on which the owner (which term as used in this bulletin includes cash tenants or standing-rent or fixed commodity rent tenants) or the share-tenant, but not share-cropper, has an interest as owner or share-tenant in the crops grown thereon, or the proceeds thereof. If the codes and serial numbers cannot be obtained, the name of the operator who filed each work sheet should be obtained. If the owner or share-tenant is operating two or more farming units, the supervisor should record, on the "Map of Cropland", information showing whether or not a single application is to be submitted for two or more farming units as provided in Supplement (g) to ECR-B-1 Revised.

Section 6. Division of Soil-Depleting Base Between Two or More Producers in Case 1936 Acreage is Zero or in Case of Partial Crop Failure. If the 1936 acreage of cotton, peanuts, tobacco, or general soil-depleting crops on any farm is zero or, if because of partial crop failure, is much smaller than the acreage which but for such failure would have been grown in 1936, the soil-depleting



base for such crops rather than the 1936 acreage of the crop (as used in this Section 6 "crop" refers respectively to general soil-depleting crops as a group, to cotton, to peanuts, and to tobacco) will be divided between the producers for the purpose of indicating their shares in the payment for diversion from such crop. The base, in such cases, will be divided among producers who remain entitled to share in any crop (or the proceeds thereof) actually grown on the farm in 1936 and who would also have been entitled to share in the crop (or the proceeds thereof) if such crop had been grown as intended on the farm in 1936, as follows:

(a) Allocate to each such producer that number of acres which represents a proportion of the soil-depleting base equal to the proportion of the crop (or the proceeds thereof), expressed in acres, which such producer would have had as his share if such crop had been grown as intended on the farm in 1936.

(b) If some of the producers who would have been entitled to share in the crop are not entitled to share in any other crop actually grown on the farm in 1936, the acres in the soil-depleting base which are not allocated under (a) above shall be allocated to the owner or share-tenant operating the farm.

The division of the soil-depleting base in such cases will be indicated only on Form ECR-8, "Division of Crops and Practices".

Example: The cotton soil-depleting base for a farm is 100 acres and either the 1936 cotton acreage is zero or there has been a partial failure of the cotton crop. Henry Smith rents the farm from John Doe for one-fourth of the cotton crop. Bill Williams, Jack Henderson, Tom Murphy, and Morris Bryan were each to have had 20 acres of cotton as share-croppers on a one-half basis with Henry Smith. Bill Williams and Jack Henderson are entitled to share in crops actually grown on the farm in 1936 other than cotton, but Tom Murphy and Morris Bryan are not as they abandoned their crops. One-fourth of the 100 acres, or 25 acres is the share of John Doe; one-half of the 100 acres less 25 acres or 25 acres is the share of Henry Smith; 12.5 acres is the share of Jack Henderson and 12.5 acres is the share of Bill Williams. In addition to the 25 acres previously allocated to him, Henry Smith, who is operating the farm, would have the 25 acres not already allocated, making him a total of 50 acres.

## SECTION 7 - CODES FOR USE IN RECORDING SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Designation in ECR Bulletin 2.	P r a c t i c e	
	Number	Description
I. Seeding	1.	Alfalfa, sericea, or kudzu.
Legumes	2.	Red or mammoth clover.
	3.	Alsike, sweet, white, bur, or crimson clover; Austrian winter peas, vetch, annual lespedeza, or crotalaria.
	4.	Mixtures containing more than 50 percent by weight of legumes specified in (1) or (2) above.
	5.	Mixtures containing more than 50 percent by weight of legumes specified in (3) above.



II.	Growing	:	6.	:	Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, sweet
	Green	:		:	clover, lespedeza, or crotalaria turned
	Manure	:		:	under.
	Crops	:	7.	:	Crimson clover, Austrian winter peas, or
		:		:	vetch turned under.
		:	8.	:	Rye, barley, wheat, Italian rye-grass,
		:		:	winter oats, or mixture of small grains
		:		:	turned under.
		:	9.	:	Sudan grass, millet, sorghum, or sowed
		:		:	corn turned under.
		:	10.	:	Soybeans or sweet clover cut and left on
		:		:	orchard land as winter cover.
		:	11.	:	Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, sweet
		:		:	clover, lespedeza, or crotalaria left
		:		:	on crop land.
III.	Planting:	:	12.	:	Forest trees planted on crop land or
		:		:	pasture land.
	Forest	:		:	
	Trees	:		:	
IV.	Improv-	:	13a	:	Ground Limestone - 1000 to 1999 lbs. <sup>3/</sup>
	ing	:	13b	:	Ground limestone - 2000 to 2999 lbs.
	Land by	:	13c	:	Ground limestone - 3000 to 3999 lbs.
	the use	:	13d	:	Ground limestone - 4000 lbs. or more.
	of	:		:	
	Ground	:		:	
	Limestone	:		:	
V.	Improv-	:	14a	:	Superphosphate - 100 to 199 lbs. <sup>3/</sup>
	ing	:	14b	:	Superphosphate - 200 to 299 lbs.
	Land by	:	14c	:	Superphosphate - 300 to 399 lbs.
	the Use	:	14d	:	Superphosphate - 400 to 499 lbs.
	of Super-	:	14e	:	Superphosphate - 500 to 599 lbs.
	phosphate.	:		:	
		:	15a	:	100 to 199 lbs. phosphate and 25 to 49 lbs.
		:		:	potash.
		:	15b	:	200 to 299 lbs. phosphate and 50 to 74 lbs.
		:		:	potash.
		:	15c	:	300 to 399 lbs. phosphate and 75 to 99 lbs.
		:		:	potash.
		:	15d	:	400 to 499 lbs. phosphate and 100 to 124 lbs.
		:		:	potash.

<sup>3/</sup> Pounds or linear feet per acre.



VI.	Control	:	16a	:	Approved terrace constructed - 50 - 149 ft.	3/
	of	:	16b	:	Approved terrace constructed -150 - 249 ft.	
	Water	:	16c	:	Approved terrace constructed -250 - 349 ft.	
	Erosion	:	16d	:	Approved terrace constructed -350 - 449 ft.	
	on crop	:	16e	:	Approved terrace constructed -More than	
	Land	:		:	449 ft.	
		:	17	:	Sub-soil broken by approved method.	
VII.	Seeding	:	18	:	Bluegrass.	
		:	19	:	Orchard grass; or,	
	Peren-	:		:	permanent pasture mixture of Grasses or of	
	nial	:		:	grasses and legumes, at least 40 percent	
	grasses	:	20	:	bluegrass.	
		:	20	:	Permanent pasture mixtures of Grasses or of	
		:		:	grasses and legumes, at least 40 percent	
		:		:	orchard grass.	
		:	21	:	Redtop; or	
		:		:	permanent pasture mixtures of Grasses or of	
		:		:	grasses and legumes, at least 40 percent	
		:		:	redtop.	

2/ Pounds or linear feet per acre.



Section 8. Fractional Shares of Specified Acreages for Use in  
Determining Acreage Shares of Producers in Crops.

No. Acres	1/2	1/4	3/4	1/3	2/3	1/6	5/6	1/8	1/5	4/5
1	.5	.2	.8	.3	.7	.2	.8	.1	.2	.8
2	1.0	.5	1.5	.7	1.3	.3	1.7	.2	.4	1.6
3	1.5	.8	2.2	1.0	2.0	.5	2.5	.4	.6	2.4
4	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.3	2.7	.7	3.3	.5	.8	3.2
5	2.5	1.2	3.8	1.7	3.3	.8	4.2	.6	1.0	4.0
6	3.0	1.5	4.5	2.0	4.0	1.0	5.0	.8	1.2	4.8
7	3.5	1.8	5.2	2.3	4.7	1.2	5.8	.9	1.4	5.6
8	4.0	2.0	6.0	2.7	5.3	1.3	6.7	1.0	1.6	6.4
9	4.5	2.2	6.8	3.0	6.0	1.5	7.5	1.1	1.8	7.2
10	5.0	2.5	7.5	3.3	6.7	1.7	8.3	1.2	2.0	8.0
11	5.5	2.8	8.2	3.7	7.3	1.8	9.2	1.4	2.2	8.8
12	6.0	3.0	9.0	4.0	8.0	2.0	10.0	1.5	2.4	9.6
13	6.5	3.2	9.8	4.3	8.7	2.2	10.8	1.6	2.6	10.4
14	7.0	3.5	10.5	4.7	9.3	2.3	11.7	1.8	2.8	11.2
15	7.5	3.8	11.2	5.0	10.0	2.5	12.5	1.9	3.0	12.0
16	8.0	4.0	12.0	5.3	10.7	2.7	13.3	2.0	3.2	12.8
17	8.5	4.2	12.8	5.7	11.3	2.8	14.2	2.1	3.4	13.6
18	9.0	4.5	13.5	6.0	12.0	3.0	15.0	2.2	3.6	14.4
19	9.5	4.8	14.2	6.3	12.7	3.2	15.8	2.4	3.8	15.2
20	10.0	5.0	15.0	6.7	13.3	3.3	16.7	2.5	4.0	16.0
21	10.5	5.2	15.8	7.0	14.0	3.5	17.5	2.6	4.2	16.8
22	11.0	5.5	16.5	7.3	14.7	3.7	18.3	2.8	4.4	17.6
23	11.5	5.8	17.2	7.7	15.3	3.8	19.2	2.9	4.6	18.4
24	12.0	6.0	18.0	8.0	16.0	4.0	20.0	3.0	4.8	19.2
25	12.5	6.2	18.8	8.3	16.7	4.2	20.8	3.1	5.0	20.0
26	13.0	6.5	19.5	8.7	17.3	4.3	21.7	3.2	5.2	20.8
27	13.5	6.8	20.2	9.0	18.0	4.5	22.5	3.4	5.4	21.6
28	14.0	7.0	21.0	9.3	18.7	4.7	23.3	3.5	5.6	22.4
29	14.5	7.2	21.8	9.7	19.3	4.8	24.2	3.6	5.8	23.2
30	15.0	7.5	22.5	10.0	20.0	5.0	25.0	3.8	6.0	24.0
31	15.5	7.8	23.2	10.3	20.7	5.2	25.8	3.9	6.2	24.8
32	16.0	8.0	24.0	10.7	21.3	5.3	26.7	4.0	6.4	25.6
33	16.5	8.2	24.8	11.0	22.0	5.5	27.5	4.1	6.6	26.4
34	17.0	8.5	25.5	11.3	22.7	5.7	28.3	4.2	6.8	27.2
35	17.5	8.8	26.2	11.7	23.3	5.8	29.2	4.4	7.0	28.0
36	18.0	9.0	27.0	12.0	24.0	6.0	30.0	4.5	7.2	28.8
37	18.5	9.2	27.8	12.3	24.7	6.2	30.8	4.6	7.4	29.6
38	19.0	9.5	28.5	12.7	25.3	6.3	31.7	4.8	7.6	30.4
39	19.5	9.8	29.2	13.0	26.0	6.5	32.5	4.9	7.8	31.2
40	20.0	10.0	30.0	13.3	26.7	6.7	33.3	5.0	8.0	32.0
41	20.5	10.2	30.8	13.7	27.3	6.8	34.2	5.1	8.2	32.8
42	21.0	10.5	31.5	14.0	28.0	7.0	35.0	5.2	8.4	33.6
43	21.5	10.8	32.2	14.3	28.7	7.2	35.8	5.4	8.6	34.4
44	22.0	11.0	33.0	14.7	29.3	7.3	36.7	5.5	8.8	35.2
45	22.5	11.2	33.8	15.0	30.0	7.5	37.5	5.6	9.0	36.0
46	23.0	11.5	34.5	15.3	30.7	7.7	38.3	5.8	9.2	36.8
47	23.5	11.8	35.2	15.7	31.3	7.8	39.2	5.9	9.4	37.6
48	24.0	12.0	36.0	16.0	32.0	8.0	40.0	6.0	9.6	38.4
49	24.5	12.2	36.8	16.3	32.7	8.2	40.8	6.1	9.8	39.2
50	25.0	12.5	37.5	16.7	33.3	8.3	41.7	6.2	10.0	40.0



## PART II. GENERAL INFORMATION FOR COUNTY OFFICE.

### Section 9. Employment of Supervisors and Computers.

A. Local Supervisors. For measuring fields and otherwise checking performance, supervisors should be selected and recommended by the county committee in each county and the names submitted to the State office for final appointment. One supervisor should be selected for each fifty to one hundred work sheets. Supervisors should be selected who are most capable of doing the work required. Generally young to middle age men with at least a high school education are best qualified for such work. Supervisors may or may not be committeemen, but persons should be employed, insofar as possible, who participate in and who are most likely to understand the program.

B. County Supervisors. Each county having a sufficient number of work sheets (500 work sheets may be considered as a guide) may employ a county supervisor who will be responsible to the county office for checking the work of local supervisors. Men with civil engineering training are desirable for this work wherever available. The county supervisor will be recommended by the county committee and appointed by the State office.

C. Computers. One or more computers may be employed in the county office to calculate areas of fields from measurements made by supervisors and to check calculations of areas of fields which may be made by supervisors.

### Section 10. Measurements.

A. Unit of Measurement. The standard unit of measurement to be used by all supervisors should be the surveyor's chain, 66 feet in length. Use of the chain unit will simplify calculations since 10 square chains equal one acre. The chain unit should be used in all cases unless use of a different unit of measurement is approved by the State office.

B. Measuring Equipment. Counties will use only such measuring equipment as is approved by the State office. Available equipment should be used if suitable. The following equipment is recommended:

#### 1. Surveyor's chain and eleven chaining pins.

A "dog chain" or "tie chain" manufactured of 15-gauge wire having figure-8-shaped links and with tenths of a chain marked with numbered metal tags every six and six-tenths feet, and chaining pins approximately 12 inches long made from No. 9 galvanized wire.

All chains must be accurately calibrated for accuracy with a standard steel surveyor's tape before being used in the field and again at intervals during the season.

#### 2. Steel or metallic tapes, one chain (66 feet) or two chains (132 feet) in length.

engineering

#### 3. Other recognized equipment and methods of land measurement, if approved by the State office.



## Section II. Description of Forms

Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland", is for use in sketching outlines of fields in farms, indicating measurements and estimates of acreage, names of crops, producers growing crops and carrying out soil-building practices, shares of different producers in crops and soil-building practices, etc. The form will be prepared by the supervisor. Acreages computed at the county office from the supervisor's measurements of fields will be recorded on the form by the county office. Only one copy of the form is required to be made, and it will be kept in the county office files with other records showing the farming operations.

Form ECR-8, "Division of Crops and Practices", is for use in recording the names and addresses and the shares of producers interested in crops and soil-building practices. It should be kept in the county office for reference.

Form ECR-9, "Summary Sheet", is for use in summarizing the statistical data from the report of performance for farms and in transmitting reports of performance and applications for payment from the county office to the State office. Two copies of the form will be prepared by the county office, one copy for the State office and one copy to be retained in the county office files.

Form ECR-10, "Report of Performance", is for use in bringing together complete information about farming operations for 1936. It should be prepared entirely by the county office. Three copies of the form will be made, one copy for the producer, one copy for the State office, and one copy to be retained in the county office files.

Supplement 1 to Form ECR-10, "Report of Performance", is a continuation of a part of Form ECR-10 and is for use in recording shares of producers in the crops and the soil-building practices when the number of such producers exceeds four. The number and disposition of copies of this form will be the same as for Form ECR-10.

Form ECR-11, "Application for Payment", is the form on which data necessary for calculation of payments will be submitted and on which producers sharing in the crops grown on the land included in the application will apply for payment. The original will be signed by the producer(s) and forwarded to the State office.

Supplement 1 to Form ECR-11, "Application for Payment", is a continuation of a part of Form ECR-11 and will be used in those cases where the number of producers sharing in the crops and soil-building practices exceeds four.



**PART III. PREPARATION OF REPORT OF PERFORMANCE (FORM ECR 10  
AT COUNTY OFFICE)**

**Section 12. Determination of 1936 Acreages from Supervisor's Report.**

The county office will determine and enter on the Report of Performance (from measurements and estimated acreages on Form ECR-7, "Map of Cropland", and accompanying sketches of measured fields) the 1936 acreage of crops, soil-building practices, and neutral land uses for the farm.

The acreages of soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936 seeded in and prior to 1936 will be entered in the respective columns provided for such acreages.

In all cases the sum of the acreages of individual crops within each group of crops (general soil-depleting, or soil-conserving crops) must equal the total acreage for the group, and the sum of the acreages of individual crops and land uses for the farm should equal the total acreage of cropland.

Acreage on which two or more crops are grown in 1936 will be counted only once in determining the total acreage of cropland for the farm. If more than one crop is grown on any tract of land, a circle should be drawn around the acreage figures entered for all except one of the crops, to indicate "double-cropping". If two or more crops are grown on the same land in 1936 and one of them is soil-depleting and the other is soil-conserving, a circle will be drawn around the acreage for the soil-conserving crop and the acreage for the soil-depleting crop will be counted in the acreage totals for the farm rather than the acreage for the soil-conserving crop.

Acreage on which small grains, or annual grasses for hay, or sorghums for hay or forage were seeded after June 1, 1936, under conditions determined by the county committee to be in accordance with Supplement (k) to ECR-B-1 Revised, for harvest in 1936 from land which was previously used for or seeded to another crop or which was idle, should be entered under the crop or land use to which such acreage was devoted prior to the seeding of such crop (regardless of crop failure). A circle should be drawn around the acreage figure entered for such small grains, annual grasses, or sorghums and such acreage figures should not be counted in the 1936 acreage totals for the farm.

In the case of rye, oats, barley, or grain mixtures harvested and immediately followed by or grown in combination with a legume, the entire acreage should be entered under soil-conserving crops as legumes and rye, oats, barley, or grain mixtures.

**Section 13. Correction of Total Crop Acreage and Soil-Depleting Bases.**

Since the acreage of individual crops and the total crop acreage as recorded on the work sheets was usually estimated, it may be necessary in some cases to correct the total crop acreage figure taken from the work sheets. More accurate determination of the acreage in farms in 1936 may show that the estimates of acreages as used in establishing bases for the farm were incorrect. In such case a correction of the soil-depleting bases should be made in accordance with the procedure outlined in Part II of ECR-B-1 Revised and subsections B and E of Section 24 of Part III of ECR-B-3.



Section 14. Division of Crops, of Work Stock and Equipment Furnished, and of Land Furnished. The county office will determine from the supervisor's report the acres of each soil-depleting crop representing the share of each producer in the crop or the proceeds thereof. The acreages so determined for the producers must equal the total 1936 acreage of the crop on the farm. (See Section 6 above for division of soil-depleting base between two or more producers in case the 1936 acreage of crop is zero or there is partial crop failure.)

For farms operated by one producer who furnishes his work stock and equipment, no entry is required with respect to work stock and equipment.

For farms on which one producer furnishes the work stock and equipment for all producers on the farm the word "All" should be written in the column used for such producer.

For farms on which two or more producers furnish the work stock and equipment and the part furnished by each is used with respect to the entire farm, the part determined should be recorded in the column used for such producer. Such parts may be recorded either in fractions adding to 1 or in percentages adding to 100.

If different producers furnish different portions of the work stock and equipment with respect to the various soil-depleting crops produced on the land to be included under an application, and the part of the workstock and equipment furnished by such producers cannot be satisfactorily expressed with respect to the land as a whole, no entry will be made in the line "Producer(s) furnishing work stock and equipment". In such case the total acreage of cotton, or of peanuts, or of tobacco, or of general soil-depleting crops with respect to which each producer furnished work stock and equipment, in 1936 will be determined from the data recorded by the supervisor on Form ECR-8 as applied to the acreages of such soil-depleting crops finally determined at the county office. This total acreage will be entered in parenthesis in the column for such producer, to the right of the figure representing the acreage share of such producer in the crop. The sum of the total figures so entered for cotton, for peanuts, for tobacco, and for general soil-depleting crops, respectively, for all the producers must equal the 1936 acreage of each such crop. If, as provided in Section 6, the base acreage for any crop has been divided to indicate shares of producers, because the 1936 acreage of such crop is zero or has been reduced materially by crop failure, then such base acreage will also be divided to indicate the work stock and equipment furnished, and the sum of the acreages so apportioned to each producer must equal the base acreage of such crop.

If the land is furnished by two or more producers, the parts furnished should be indicated either in fractions which add to 1 or in percentages which add to 100.

Section 15. Division of Soil-Building Practices.

The county office will determine from the supervisor's report the number of acres on which each producer carried out each soil-building practice. In cases where the supervisor's report shows that two or more producers incurred expense in the carrying out of a soil-building practice on a particular acreage, this acreage will be divided equally between such producers. The acreage determined for each producer for each practice will be entered under the name of such producer on the line for such practice. The sum of the acreages for all producers for each practice must equal the total acres on which such practice was carried out.



Section 16. Specific Items on Report of Performance.

A. Orchards and Vineyards (Item 26 on report of performance). The acreage entered for orchards and vineyards should be the total estimated acreage of the orchards and vineyards less the estimated acreage of any interplanted crops or of idle or fallow land.

B. Diversion of Food and Feed Grains or Summer Legumes to Soil-Conserving Crops Specified in Supplement (a) to ECR-B-3 (Item 29 on report of performance). This item will be the acreage of food and feed grains or summer legumes used in establishing the general soil-depleting base and diverted to the soil-conserving crops named below.

(a) Summer legumes interplanted with a soil-depleting food or feed grain crop.

(b) Small grains immediately followed by or grown in combination with a legume.

(c) Small grains not harvested for grain or hay.

(d) In the States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky only, summer legumes harvested for hay and followed by a winter cover crop.

C. Estimated General Soil-Depleting Crops Normally Grown above Home Needs (Item 30 on report of performance). This item will be obtained from the supervisor's report. If normally no acreage has been grown above home needs zero should be entered.

D. Winter Cover and Green Manure Crops Following Vegetable Crops, Bulbs, or Flowers. (Item 31 on report of performance). This item will be determined at the county office from the supervisor's report.

E. One-Half Acreage on Which Legumes Have Been Grown in Combination with or Following Harvested Wheat (Item 32 on report of performance). This item will be determined at the county office from the supervisor's report.

F. Soil-Conserving Acreage for Minimum (Item 33 on report of performance). The acreage of soil-conserving crops on the farm which can qualify for minimum requirements of soil-conserving acreage will be determined at the county office from the supervisor's report. This item will be the total acreage of soil-conserving crops seeded in and prior to 1936 plus item 32 and one-half of item 31.

G. Soil-Conserving Acreage for Diversion (Item 34 on report of performance). This acreage will be determined by the county office from the supervisor's report, and will be the new seedings of soil-conserving crops in 1936 plus one-half the legume acreage combined with or following wheat (item 32). It will also include the acreage of soil-conserving crops seeded prior to 1936 if there is no neutral cropland (other than that occupied by trees or vines in orchards and vineyards) on the farm in 1936 (item 27).

H. Acreage of Soil-building Allowance (Item 35 on report of performance). This acreage will be determined by the county office from the supervisor's report and will be the acreage on crop land of soil-conserving crops seeded in and prior to 1936 plus the acres of Winter cover and green-manure crops following vegetable crops, bulbs, or flowers.

I. Soil-Depleting Bases (Item 36 on report of performance). The approved bases will be copied from Form ECR-1, "Work Sheet" and Form ECR-6, "Listing Sheet".

Section 17. Name of Supervisor. The name of the supervisor who inspected the farm should be entered in the space provided. If additional information is obtained later by a different supervisor, the name of such supervisor should also be entered on the report.



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